



House of Representatives

File No. 807

General Assembly

January Session, 2003

(Reprint of File No. 511)

Substitute House Bill No. 6426
As Amended by House Amendment
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner
May 31, 2003

AN ACT CONCERNING INDOOR AIR QUALITY IN SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 10-220 of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
3 *1, 2003*):

4 (a) Each local or regional board of education shall maintain good
5 public elementary and secondary schools, implement the educational
6 interests of the state as defined in section 10-4a and provide such other
7 educational activities as in its judgment will best serve the interests of
8 the school district; provided any board of education may secure such
9 opportunities in another school district in accordance with provisions
10 of the general statutes and shall give all the children of the school
11 district as nearly equal advantages as may be practicable; shall provide
12 an appropriate learning environment for its students which includes
13 (1) adequate instructional books, supplies, materials, equipment,
14 staffing, facilities and technology, (2) equitable allocation of resources
15 among its schools, [and] (3) proper maintenance of facilities, and (4) a

16 safe school setting; shall have charge of the schools of its respective
17 school district; shall make a continuing study of the need for school
18 facilities and of a long-term school building program and from time to
19 time make recommendations based on such study to the town; shall
20 adopt and implement an indoor air quality program that provides for
21 ongoing maintenance and facility reviews necessary for the
22 maintenance and improvement of the indoor air quality of its facilities;
23 shall report annually to the Commissioner of Education on the
24 condition of its facilities and the action taken to implement its long-
25 term school building program and indoor air quality program, which
26 report the [commissioner] Commissioner of Education shall use to
27 prepare an annual report that said commissioner shall submit in
28 accordance with section 11-4a to the joint standing committee of the
29 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to education;
30 shall advise the Commissioner of Education of the relationship
31 between any individual school building project pursuant to chapter
32 173 and such long-term school building program; shall have the care,
33 maintenance and operation of buildings, lands, apparatus and other
34 property used for school purposes and at all times shall insure all such
35 buildings and all capital equipment contained therein against loss in
36 an amount not less than eighty per cent of replacement cost; shall
37 determine the number, age and qualifications of the pupils to be
38 admitted into each school; shall develop and implement a written plan
39 for minority staff recruitment for purposes of subdivision (3) of section
40 10-4a; shall employ and dismiss the teachers of the schools of such
41 district subject to the provisions of sections 10-151 and 10-158a; shall
42 designate the schools which shall be attended by the various children
43 within the school district; shall make such provisions as will enable
44 each child of school age, residing in the district to attend some public
45 day school for the period required by law and provide for the
46 transportation of children wherever transportation is reasonable and
47 desirable, and for such purpose may make contracts covering periods
48 of not more than five years; may place in an alternative school
49 program or other suitable educational program a pupil enrolling in
50 school who is nineteen years of age or older and cannot acquire a

51 sufficient number of credits for graduation by age twenty-one; may
52 arrange with the board of education of an adjacent town for the
53 instruction therein of such children as can attend school in such
54 adjacent town more conveniently; shall cause each child five years of
55 age and over and under eighteen years of age who is not a high school
56 graduate and is living in the school district to attend school in
57 accordance with the provisions of section 10-184, and shall perform all
58 acts required of it by the town or necessary to carry into effect the
59 powers and duties imposed by law.

60 Sec. 2. Section 10-220 of the general statutes is amended by adding
61 subsection (d) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2003*):

62 (NEW) (d) Prior to January 1, 2008, and every five years thereafter,
63 for every school building that is or has been constructed, extended,
64 renovated or replaced on or after January 1, 2003, a local or regional
65 board of education shall provide for a uniform inspection and
66 evaluation program of the indoor air quality within such buildings,
67 such as the Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality
68 Tools for Schools Program. The inspection and evaluation program
69 shall include, but not be limited to, a review, inspection or evaluation
70 of the following: (1) The heating, ventilation and air conditioning
71 systems; (2) radon levels in the water and the air; (3) potential for
72 exposure to microbiological airborne particles, including, but not
73 limited to, fungi, mold and bacteria; (4) chemical compounds of
74 concern to indoor air quality including, but not limited to, volatile
75 organic compounds; (5) the degree of pest infestation, including, but
76 not limited to, insect and rodents; (6) the degree of pesticide usage; (7)
77 the presence of and the plans for removal of any hazardous substances
78 that are contained on the list prepared pursuant to Section 302 of the
79 federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42
80 USC 9601 et seq.; (8) ventilation systems; (9) plumbing, including
81 water distribution systems, drainage systems and fixtures; (10)
82 moisture incursion; (11) the overall cleanliness of the facilities; (12)
83 building structural elements, including, but not limited to, roofing,
84 basements or slabs; (13) the use of space, particularly areas that were

85 designed to be unoccupied; and (14) the provision of indoor air quality
86 maintenance training for building staff. Local and regional boards of
87 education conducting evaluations pursuant to this subsection shall
88 make available for public inspection the results of the inspection and
89 evaluation at a regularly scheduled board of education meeting.

90 Sec. 3. Section 10-282 of the general statutes is amended by adding
91 subdivision (19) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2003*):

92 (NEW) (19) "Certified school indoor air quality emergency" means
93 the existence of a building condition determined by the Department of
94 Public Health to present a substantial and imminent adverse health
95 risk that requires remediation in an amount greater than one hundred
96 thousand dollars.

97 Sec. 4. Subsection (b) of section 10-283 of the general statutes is
98 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
99 *1, 2003*):

100 (b) Notwithstanding the application date requirements of this
101 section, the Commissioner of Education may approve applications for
102 grants to assist school building projects to remedy damage from fire
103 and catastrophe, to correct safety, health and other code violations, to
104 replace roofs, to remedy a certified school indoor air quality
105 emergency, or to purchase and install portable classroom buildings at
106 any time within the limit of available grant authorization and make
107 payments thereon within the limit of appropriated funds, provided
108 portable classroom building projects shall not create a new facility or
109 cause an existing facility to be modified so that the portable buildings
110 comprise a substantial percentage of the total facility area, as
111 determined by the commissioner.

112 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 10-286 of the general statutes is
113 amended by adding subdivision (9) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2003*):

114 (NEW) (9) In the case of projects approved to remedy certified
115 school indoor air quality emergencies, the eligible percentage, as

116 determined in section 10-285a, of the eligible cost as determined by the
117 Commissioner of Education.

118 Sec. 6. Section 10-291 of the general statutes is repealed and the
119 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2003*):

120 (a) No school building project for which state assistance is sought
121 shall be undertaken except according to a plan and on a site approved
122 by the [state] Department of Education, the town or regional board of
123 education and by the building committee of such town or district. No
124 such school building project shall be undertaken at an expense
125 exceeding the sum which the town or regional district may
126 appropriate for the project. In the case of a school building project
127 financed in whole or in part by an energy conservation lease purchase
128 agreement, the expense of the project shall not exceed the sum which
129 the town or regional school district approved for the project. A copy of
130 final plans and specifications for each phase of site development and
131 construction of all school building projects and for each phase thereof
132 including site development shall be filed with the Commissioner of
133 Education subject to the provisions of section 10-292 before the start of
134 such phase of development or construction shall be begun. In the case
135 of a school building project which is a new construction, extension or
136 replacement of a building to be used for public school purposes, the
137 town or regional board of education and the building committee of
138 such town or district, prior to the approval of the architectural plans
139 pursuant to the provisions of section 10-292, shall provide for a Phase I
140 environmental site assessment in accordance with the American
141 Society for Testing and Materials Standard #1527, Standard Practice
142 for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site
143 Assessment Process, or similar subsequent standards. The costs of
144 performing such Phase I environmental site assessment shall be
145 considered eligible costs of such school construction project. A town or
146 regional school district may commence a phase of development or
147 construction before completion of final plans and specifications for the
148 whole project provided a copy of the latest preliminary plan and cost
149 estimate for such project which has been approved by the town or

150 regional board of education and by the building committee shall be
151 submitted with the final plans and specifications for such phase. Any
152 board of education which, prior to the approval of a grant commitment
153 by the General Assembly, commences any portion of a school
154 construction project or causes any such project to be let out for bid,
155 shall not be eligible for a school construction grant until a grant
156 commitment is so approved.

157 (b) The Department of Education shall not approve a school
158 building project plan or site, as applicable, if:

159 (1) The site is in an area of moderate or high radon potential, as
160 indicated in the Department of Environmental Protection's Radon
161 Potential Map, or similar subsequent publications, except where the
162 school building project plan incorporates construction techniques to
163 mitigate radon levels in the air of the facility;

164 (2) The plans incorporate new roof construction or total replacement
165 of an existing roof and do not provide for the following: (A) A
166 minimum roof pitch of one-half inch per foot, (B) a minimum twenty-
167 year unlimited manufacturer's guarantee for water tightness covering
168 material and workmanship on the entire roofing system, (C) the
169 inclusion of vapor retarders, insulation, bitumen, felts, membranes,
170 flashings, metals, decks and any other feature required by the roof
171 design, and (D) that all manufacturer's materials to be used in the
172 roofing system are specified to meet the latest standards for individual
173 components of the roofing systems of the American Society for Testing
174 and Materials;

175 (3) In the case of a major alteration, renovation or extension of a
176 building to be used for public school purposes, the plans do not
177 incorporate the guidelines set forth in the Sheet Metal and Air
178 Conditioning Contractors National Association's publication entitled
179 "Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under
180 Construction" or similar subsequent publications; or

181 (4) In the case of a new construction, extension, renovation or

182 replacement, the plans do not include a plan that the building
183 maintenance staff responsible for such facility are trained or are
184 receiving training or that the applicant plans to provide training in the
185 appropriate areas of plant operations including, but not limited to,
186 heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems pursuant to section 7
187 of this act, with specific training relative to indoor air quality.

188 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2003*) (a) For purposes of this section
189 "Standard 62" means the American Society of Heating, Ventilating and
190 Air Conditioning Engineers Standard 62 entitled "Ventilation for
191 Acceptable Indoor Air Quality", as referenced by the State Building
192 Code adopted under section 29-252 of the general statutes.

193 (b) Each local or regional board of education shall ensure that its
194 heating, ventilation and air conditioning system is (1) maintained and
195 operated in accordance with the prevailing maintenance standards,
196 such as Standard 62, at the time of installation or renovation of such
197 system, and (2) operated continuously during the hours in which
198 students or school personnel occupy school facilities, except (A) during
199 scheduled maintenance and emergency repairs, and (B) during periods
200 for which school officials can demonstrate to the local or regional
201 board of education's satisfaction that the quantity of outdoor air
202 supplied by an air supply system that is not mechanically driven meets
203 the Standard 62 requirements for air changes per hour.

204 (c) Each local or regional board of education shall maintain records
205 of the maintenance of its heating, ventilation and air conditioning
206 systems for a period of not less than five years.

207 Sec. 8. Section 10-286 of the general statutes is amended by adding
208 subsection (d) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2003*):

209 (NEW) (d) In the computation of grants pursuant to this section for
210 any school building project authorized by the General Assembly
211 pursuant to section 10-283 after January 1, 2004, any maximum square
212 footage per pupil limit established pursuant to this chapter or any
213 regulation adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to this

214 chapter shall be increased by up to one per cent to accommodate a
 215 heating, ventilation or air conditioning system, if needed.

216 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2003*) Each local and regional board of
 217 education may establish an indoor air quality committee for each
 218 school district or facility to increase staff and student awareness of
 219 facets of the environment that affect the health of the occupants of
 220 school facilities including, but not limited to, air quality, water quality
 221 and the presence of radon. Such committee shall include, but not be
 222 limited to, at least one administrator, one maintenance staff member,
 223 one teacher, one school health staff member, one parent of a student
 224 and two members-at-large from the school district. No local or regional
 225 board of education, superintendent or school administrator may
 226 prohibit a school safety committee established pursuant to section 10-
 227 220f of the general statutes from addressing indoor air quality issues
 228 that affect the health of occupants of school facilities.

This act shall take effect as follows:	
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2003</i>
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2003</i>

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either House thereof for any purpose:

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Type	FY 04 \$	FY 05 \$
Education, Dept.	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below
Public Health, Dept.	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 04 \$	FY 05 \$
Local and Regional School Districts	STATE MANDATE - Cost	See Below	See Below
Local and Regional School Districts	Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below
Local and Regional School Districts	Savings	See Below	See Below

Explanation

This bill results in a cost to both the state and local and regional school districts through various requirements concerning school building projects and school maintenance. Additionally local and regional school districts will have a revenue gain due to changes in space standards with regard to HVAC systems.

The requirement that a Phase I environmental site assessment of proposed school construction projects be submitted to the Department of Education by local and regional school districts results in a minimal cost to some local and regional school districts. Many districts already undertake such site assessments and would thus not be impacted. Such assessments result in a minimal cost in relation to the overall project cost.

Requiring various standards with regard to roof pitch and other

construction concerns will result in an initial cost to the local and regional school districts that will be passed on in part to the state through the school construction reimbursement grant. These short-term costs will be mitigated by long-term savings as the new standards will likely result in longer roof life and less need for repairs of school facilities necessitated by roof "failures" and other construction flaws.

The bill results in a cost to the state, which in turn is a revenue gain to local and regional school districts by increasing the state reimbursement rate for school construction by one percent when an HVAC system needs to be accommodated. In the scope of overall construction costs it is anticipated that the additional state cost and school district revenue gain would be minimal.

The bill may also result in increased costs for local and regional school districts due to requirements for ongoing maintenance and training of maintenance staff. Long-term savings in plant operation may offset the costs for such training. Any such costs are anticipated to be minimal.

The bill would require a determination of a "certified school indoor air quality emergency" by the Department of Public Health (DPH). This determination would be dependant upon a finding of a substantial and imminent adverse health risk requiring remediation costing in excess of \$100,000. It is anticipated that the department will incur minimal costs to consult with local health directors and make site visits after their identification of situations warranting a finding of substantial and imminent risk. It is further expected that the department will require the local board of education to document projected remediation expenses and that any costs associated with obtaining the cost projections would be borne by the municipality.

Finally requiring local and regional school districts to conduct a uniform inspection and evaluation of the indoor air quality of its schools by January 1, 2008 and every five years thereafter will result in a cost to districts. Such evaluations can cost as much as \$4,000 per

school although in some cases the cost is much less. The resultant findings of these evaluations may require school districts to undergo construction projects that they otherwise would not have undertaken. Such projects could result in significant costs to the local and regional school districts that in part would be reimbursed by the state. It should be noted that any projects necessitated by any findings might result in long-term savings with regard to construction costs, workers' compensation claims and other costs related to school environmental conditions.

House "A" struck the original bill and resulted in the fiscal impact stated above.

OLR Bill Analysis

sHB 6426 (as amended by House "A")*

AN ACT CONCERNING INDOOR AIR QUALITY IN SCHOOLS**SUMMARY:**

This bill makes several changes to the school construction and board of education statutes to improve and protect the indoor air quality in Connecticut schools. These changes include:

1. requiring districts to conduct Phase I environmental site assessments of proposed school construction sites;
2. requiring operation and maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in accordance with prevailing standards;
3. allowing the education commissioner to approve school construction projects for certified school indoor air quality emergencies without putting them on the list for General Assembly approval;
4. requiring local and regional school districts to implement an inspection and evaluation program, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Tools for Schools, for new building constructions, extensions, renovations, and replacements; and
5. allowing local and regional boards of education to establish indoor air quality committees to increase staff and student awareness of indoor environmental quality.

*House Amendment "A" eliminates provisions defining certain environmental quality terms and a requirement that school building project applications include a report on a review, inspection, or evaluation of site or facility's indoor air quality. It limits the indoor air projects the education commissioner can approve without putting them on the list for General Assembly approval to those necessary to

remediate certified indoor air quality emergencies, rather than any project to effect indoor air quality improvement.

The original bill required school boards to conduct an inspection and evaluation of all buildings every two years, starting in 2005, except that buildings constructed, renovated, or replaced on or after January 1, 2005 had to be inspected only once every five years for the first 10 years, and every two years thereafter. The amendment instead requires school boards to provide for a uniform inspection and evaluation program before January 1, 2008 and every five years thereafter for all school buildings constructed, extended, renovated, or replaced after January 1, 2003. It does not require the inspection or evaluation of existing buildings. It includes in the items that must be inspected and evaluated leaks, the facilities' overall cleanliness, and maintenance training for building staff. The amendment also requires school boards annually to report to the commissioner on their indoor air quality program and to make the results of their inspections and evaluations available to the public.

In addition to the criteria specified in the original bill, the amendment prohibits the State Department of Education from approving a school building project plan or site if the plans do not include a strategy for training building maintenance staff with specific indoor air quality training. While the original bill prohibited the commissioner from including the area necessary to support an HVAC system in his calculation of the number of gross square feet per pupil when determining the state's grant for the project, the amendment instead specifies that the maximum square footage per pupil limit for projects the General Assembly authorizes after January 1, 2004 will be increased by up to 1% if needed to accommodate the HVAC system.

The amendment also allows school boards to establish an indoor air quality committee for each school district or facility and prohibits any school board, superintendent, or school administrator from preventing a school safety committee established under current law from addressing indoor air quality issues.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2003

FACILITY MAINTENANCE

The bill makes local and regional boards of education responsible for

maintaining their facilities. It requires them to adopt and implement an indoor air quality program that provides for ongoing maintenance and facility reviews necessary to maintain and improve their facilities' indoor air quality. The bill requires schools boards annually to report to the education commissioner on their indoor air quality program as well as their school building program.

INSPECTION AND EVALUATION PROGRAMS

Before January 1, 2008 and every five years after that, the bill requires local and regional boards of education to provide for a uniform inspection and evaluation program, such as the EPA's Tools for Schools Program, for every school building that is constructed, extended, renovated, or replaced on or after January 1, 2003. The program must include a review, inspection, or evaluation of:

1. the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems;
2. radon levels in the air and water;
3. potential for exposure to microbiological airborne particles, including fungi, mold, and bacteria;
4. chemical compounds of concern to indoor air quality, including volatile organic compounds;
5. pest infestation, including insects and rodents;
6. pesticide usage;
7. the presence and plans for removal of certain hazardous substances identified under federal law;
8. ventilation systems;
9. plumbing, including water distribution systems, drainage systems, and fixtures;
10. moisture incursion (leaks);
11. the facilities' overall cleanliness;

12. building structural elements, including roofing, basements, and slabs;
13. the use of space, particularly in areas designed to be unoccupied; and
14. the provision of indoor air quality maintenance training for building staff.

The bill requires each school board conducting evaluations to make the results available for public inspection at a regularly scheduled board meeting.

CERTIFIED SCHOOL INDOOR AIR QUALITY EMERGENCIES

The bill adds projects to remedy “certified school indoor air quality emergencies” to the list of school construction project grant applications that the commissioner can approve at any time without putting them on an annual school construction priority list for the General Assembly’s approval. It defines a certified school indoor air quality emergency as the existence of a building condition that the Department of Public Health determines presents a substantial and imminent adverse health risk that requires remediation of more than \$100,000. The commissioner may already approve applications for grants to remedy code violations and fire damage, replace roofs, or purchase and install portable classrooms without putting these projects on the list.

For projects approved to remedy certified indoor air quality emergencies, the bill specifies that the school construction grant amount will be the eligible percentage of what the commissioner determines to be the project’s eligible cost.

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Before approving the architectural plans for school construction projects that are new buildings, building extensions, or building replacements, the bill requires the school board and building committee to provide for a Phase I environmental site assessment in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard #1527, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Suite Assessment Process. The

costs of performing the assessment are considered eligible costs of the school construction project.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION APPROVAL

The bill prohibits the State Department of Education from approving a school building project plan or site if:

1. the site is in an area of moderate or high radon potential, as indicated in the Department of Environmental Protection's Radon Potential Map, except where the plan incorporates construction techniques to mitigate radon levels in the facility's air;
2. the plans incorporate new roof construction or total replacement of an existing roof and do not provide (A) for a minimum roof pitch of one-half inch per foot; (B) for a minimum 20-year unlimited manufacturer's guarantee for water tightness covering the entire roofing system's materials and workmanship; (C) for including vapor retarders, insulation, bitumen, felts, membranes, flashings, metals, decks, and any other feature the roof design requires; and (D) that all manufacturer's materials to be used meet the latest ASTM standards for individual roofing system components;
3. for major alterations, renovations, or extension of a building to be used for public school purposes, the plans do not incorporate the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association's publication entitled "Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction" or similar subsequent publications; and
4. for new building construction, extension, renovation, or replacement, the plans do not include a strategy for training building maintenance staff responsible for the facility in the appropriate areas of plant operations, including HVAC systems, with specific indoor air quality training.

HVAC SYSTEMS

The bill requires school boards to ensure that their HVAC systems are (1) maintained and operated in accordance with the prevailing maintenance standards, such as "Standard 62," at the time the system was installed or renovated and (2) operated continuously during

school activity hours except (A) during scheduled maintenance and emergency repairs and (B) during periods when school officials can demonstrate to the school board's satisfaction that outdoor air is sufficient. It defines "Standard 62" as the American Society of Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Engineers Standard 62, entitled "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality," as referenced by the State Building Code. The bill requires school boards to maintain their HVAC system maintenance records for at least five years.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION GRANT AMOUNT

The bill specifies that the maximum square footage per pupil limit for a school building project the General Assembly authorizes after January 1, 2004 will be increased by up to 1% if needed to accommodate an HVAC system.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY COMMITTEE

The bill allows school boards to establish an indoor air quality committee for each school district or facility to increase staff and student awareness of environmental facets affecting the health of school facility occupants, including air quality, water quality, and radon. These committees must include at least (1) one administrator, (2) one maintenance staff member, (3) one teacher, (4) one school health staff member, (5) one parent of a student, and (6) two members-at-large from the school district. The bill prohibits any school board, superintendent, or school administrator from preventing a school safety committee established under current law from addressing indoor air quality issues affecting the health of school facility occupants.

BACKGROUND

Legislative History

On April 30, the House referred this bill to the Environment Committee, which reported it favorably and without change on May 8. On May 13, the House referred the bill to the Appropriations Committee, which reported it favorably and without change on May 20. On May 21, the House referred the bill to the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee, which reported it favorably and without change on May 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Education Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 27 Nay 0

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable Report

Yea 23 Nay 3

Appropriations Committee

Joint Favorable Report

Yea 46 Nay 0

Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee

Joint Favorable Report

Yea 42 Nay 2